

综述

基于基因敲除技术综述AP腺泡细胞损伤的相关分子机制

王琼¹ 汪湛东¹ 宋冰^{1,2} 白敏¹ 汪永锋^{1*} 张延英^{1,2*} 文林林¹ 赵泓彰¹ 杨润泽¹
(¹甘肃中医药大学基础医学院, 兰州 730000; ²甘肃省实验动物行业技术中心, 兰州 730000)

摘要 急性胰腺炎(AP)是临床多发的危重消化系统疾病, 胰腺腺泡细胞损伤是急性胰腺炎发生发展的重要病理机制之一。Ca²⁺超载、氧化应激、自噬受损、内质网应激等途径被认为是胰腺腺泡细胞损伤的关键途径, 但此过程中具体基因、蛋白和信号通路发挥作用的相关机制并不完全明确。基因敲除技术是揭示基因功能以及验证生物学信号转导途径最有效的方法, 为进一步明确急性胰腺炎胰腺腺泡细胞损伤的分子机制提供了新的技术手段。该文基于基因敲除技术系统综述了AP腺泡细胞损伤的相关分子机制, 以期进一步明确急性胰腺炎腺泡细胞损伤相关病理生理机制, 促进临床特效药物开发, 提高急性胰腺炎临床疗效并改善患者预后。

关键词 急性胰腺炎; 基因敲除; Ca²⁺超载; 氧化应激; 自噬受损; 内质网应激

The Molecular Mechanism of AP Acinar Cell Injury Based on Gene Knockout Technique

WANG Qiong¹, WANG Zhandong¹, SONG Bing^{1,2}, BAI Min¹, WANG Yongfeng^{1*}, ZHANG Yanying^{1,2*},
WEN Linlin¹, ZHAO Hongzhang¹, YANG Runze¹

(¹School of Basic Medicine, Gansu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730000, China;

²Gansu Experimental Animal Industry Technology Center, Lanzhou 730000, China)

Abstract AP (acute pancreatitis) is a clinically multiple critical digestive system disease. Pancreatic acinar cell injury is one of the important pathological mechanisms of the occurrence and development of acute pancreatitis. Ca²⁺ overload, oxidative stress, autophagy damage, endoplasmic reticulum stress and other pathways are considered to be the key pathways of pancreatic acinar cell injury. However, the related mechanisms of specific genes, proteins and signaling pathways in this process are not completely clear. Gene knockout technology is the most effective method to reveal gene function and verify biological signal transduction pathway, which provides a new technical means to further clarify the molecular mechanism of pancreatic acinar cell injury in acute pancreatitis. This paper systematically reviewed the molecular mechanisms of acinar cell injury in AP based on gene knockout technology, in order to further clarify the pathophysiology of acinar cell injury in acute pancreatitis, promote the development of specific clinical drugs, improve the clinical efficacy of acute pancreatitis and improve the prognosis of patients.

Keywords acute pancreatitis; gene knockout; Ca²⁺ overload; oxidative stress; impaired autophagy; ER stress

收稿日期: 2022-07-21

接受日期: 2022-09-07

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 82160871)、甘肃省自然科学基金(批准号: 22JR5RA591、20JR5RA186)和甘肃省中医药管理局重点项目(批准号: GZKZ-2021-10)资助的课题

*通讯作者。Tel: 18993190969, E-mail: wyf@gszy.edu.cn; Tel: 18993134015, E-mail: 1360599656@qq.com

Received: July 21, 2022

Accepted: September 7, 2022

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.82160871), the Natural Science Foundation of Gansu Province (Grant No.22JR5RA591, 20JR5RA186) and the Key Project of Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Gansu Province (Grant No.GZKZ-2021-10)

*Corresponding authors. Tel: +86-18993190969, E-mail: wyf@gszy.edu.cn; Tel: +86-18993134015, E-mail: 1360599656@qq.com

急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)是临床多发的消化系统疾病,轻症AP仅局限于胰腺本身,而中重度的AP伴有全身炎症反应综合征,容易引起相关胰腺外器官衰竭并导致患者死亡。据统计AP全球年发病率约为34/10万,死亡率约为1.16/10万,且近年来AP发病率不断增加,对人类生命健康安全造成了严重威胁^[1-2]。胆结石、酒精过量、感染、药物、逆行胰胆管造影和代谢疾病是AP发生的主要病因^[3],这些病因刺激导致胰腺腺泡细胞内Ca²⁺超载、氧化应激、自噬受损、内质网(endoplasmic reticulum, ER)应激等机制的响应,激活细胞内和细胞周围的酶,促使胰蛋白酶原异常激活使胰腺自我消化,诱导多种炎症介质上调和释放,引起胰腺急性炎症级联反应和腺泡细胞损伤和死亡^[4]。腺泡细胞死亡是AP发生发展的主要原因之一,但在此过程中具体基因、蛋白和信号通路发挥作用的相关机制并不明确。

近年来,基因敲除技术在AP的研究中获得了广泛关注。研究已证实,基因敲除技术是20世纪80年代发展起来的一种通过一定的途径使机体特定的基因失活或缺失的分子生物学技术,并随着锌指核酸酶(zinc finger nuclease, ZFN)、转录激活样效应因子核酸酶(transcription activating-like effector nuclease, TALEN)、规律簇集间断的短回文重复序列及其相关核酸酶(regularly clustered short interrupted palindromic repeats and their associated nucleases, CRISPR/Cas9)基因敲除技术的出现和发展,其技术成本不断降低、可行性和效率显著提高,在生物医学领域广泛应用并推动了生命科学的发展^[5-6]。目前,研究已经证实利用基因敲除技术能够有效地明确AP的病理生理机制,这为促进AP临床特效药物开发提供了重要手段^[7]。Ca²⁺超载引起线粒体功能障碍进而导致自噬功能受损、加重ER应激,引发胰腺腺泡损伤,因此本文系统综述了利用基因敲除技术明确Ca²⁺超载、氧化应激、自噬受损、内质网应激等病理机制介导AP腺泡细胞死亡的相关研究,以期推动AP临床和基础研究取得进一步突破。

1 Ca²⁺超载相关基因敲除对AP的影响

腺泡细胞中Ca²⁺超载介导线粒体损伤引起细胞死亡是AP的重要触发因素。研究发现,胆囊收缩素、胆汁酸和乙醇可以激活内质网^[8],通过肌醇三磷酸受

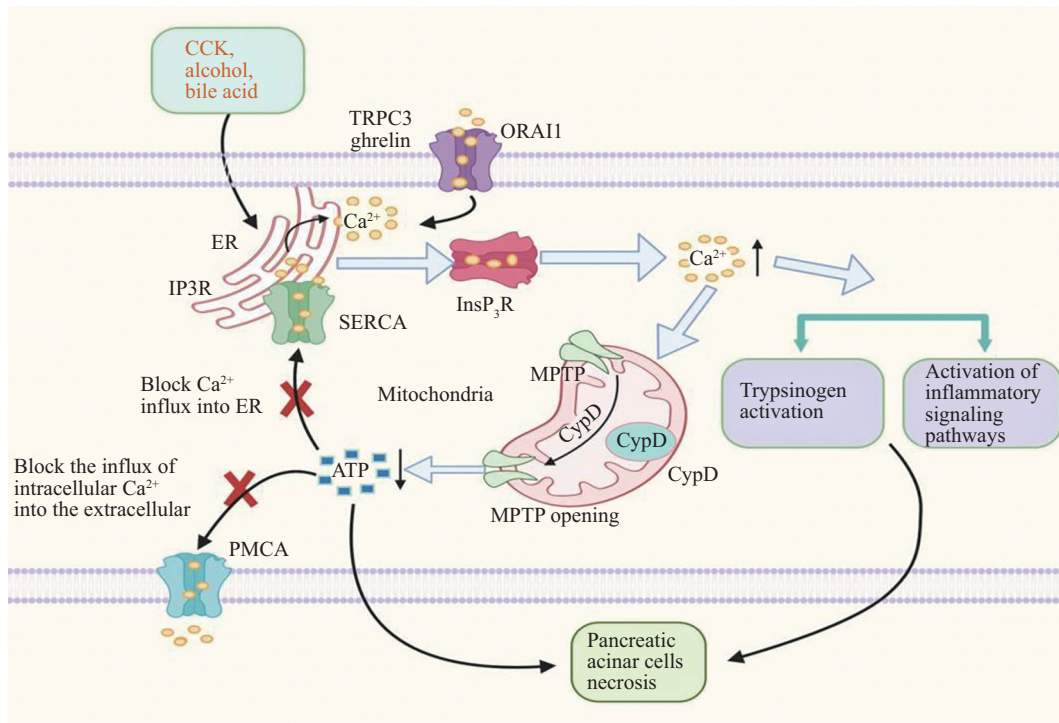
体(inositol triphosphate receptor, IP3R)和ryanodine受体(ryanodine receptor, RyR)途径,释放内质网储存的Ca²⁺, Ca²⁺释放激活Ca²⁺通道蛋白1(Ca²⁺ channel protein 1, ORAI1)促进Ca²⁺从细胞外进入细胞内,胞内Ca²⁺持续性增加导致腺泡细胞内Ca²⁺超载,引起线粒体膜损伤,增加线粒体过渡孔(mitochondrial transition pore, MPTP)通透性,并改变亲环蛋白D(cyclophilin D, CypD)膜电位,导致线粒体产生三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)减少^[9],ATP耗尽通过阻断ATP依赖的肌质网/内质网Ca²⁺通道(sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ channels, SERCA)和ATP依赖的浆膜Ca²⁺通道(serosal Ca²⁺ channels, PMCA),抑制Ca²⁺从胞内转移到肌质网/内质网或胞外,从而加重细胞内Ca²⁺超载,并激活胰蛋白酶原和炎症信号通路,导致腺泡细胞坏死^[10]。胃促生长素(*ghrelin*)、非选择性阳离子通道3(non-selective cation channel 3, TRPC3)、大麻素2型受体(cannabinoid type 2 receptor, CB2R)、肌醇三磷酸受体(inositol triphosphate receptor, IP3R)、CypD是腺泡细胞Ca²⁺超载的关键基因,基于此利用基因敲除技术开展了多项研究(图1)。

1.1 ghrelin介导胞内Ca²⁺水平升高

Ca²⁺由胞外进入细胞受电压依赖性Ca²⁺通道调控,而电压依赖性Ca²⁺通道又受1a型生长激素促分泌素受体(growth hormone secretin receptor type 1a, GHSR1a)调节^[11],*ghrelin*是GHS-R的内源性配体,*ghrelin*激活后GHSR1a活性增加,腺泡细胞中Cav1.2、Cav2.2型Ca²⁺通道的表达增加,细胞内Ca²⁺水平升高,与AP的发展密切相关^[12],*ghrelin-KO*后腺泡细胞中Cav1.2、Cav2.2和Ca²⁺水平表达明显降低,减轻腺泡细胞损伤程度,因此胰腺腺泡细胞中的*ghrelin*可调节Cav1.2和Cav2.2表达介导的Ca²⁺水平,且*ghrelin*水平可能影响AP的严重程度^[13]。

1.2 TRPC3调控胞外Ca²⁺内流

TRPC3是由Ca²⁺储存控制通道(Ca²⁺ storage control channel, SOC)介导的非选择性阳离子通道,在各种外部理化因素刺激下TRPC3通道激活可以使胞外Ca²⁺内流,当内质网Ca²⁺储备消耗时SOC通道不受控激活使Ca²⁺持续内流^[14]。同时内质网Ca²⁺病理性耗竭还可使TRPC3过度表达,促使Ca²⁺大量内流并激活胰蛋白酶导致AP的发生,TRPC3-KO可显著抑制SOC活性,使Ca²⁺内流减少并降低胰蛋白酶原的活化,减轻AP的严重程度^[15]。

图1 Ca^{2+} 超载及相关敲除基因对AP影响的机制图Fig.1 Mechanistic diagram of the effects of Ca^{2+} overload and related knockout genes on AP

1.3 CB2R其激动剂影响 Ca^{2+} 信号

大麻素受体分为两类, 大麻素1型受体(cannabinoid type 1 receptor, CB1R)和大麻素2型受体(cannabinoid type 2 receptor, CB2R), 其激动剂在预防AP和减少细胞内 Ca^{2+} 信号中起着关键作用^[16]。腺泡细胞的活性由促分泌剂乙酰胆碱(acetylcholine, ACh)调节, 诱导细胞内 Ca^{2+} 升高, 胞内 Ca^{2+} 持续升高, 细胞内信号传导被破坏, 导致细胞损伤, 并形成AP^[17]。HUANG等^[18]研究证实, 在CB1R-KO小鼠中, CB2R激动剂GW抑制了ACh诱导的 Ca^{2+} 升高, 但在CB2R-KO小鼠中其抑制作用不存在, 表明GW通过选择性作用于CB2R减轻胰腺腺泡细胞损伤。

1.4 IP3R介导内质网的 Ca^{2+} 释放

IP3R是介导内质网释放 Ca^{2+} 的主要受体, 当IP3与IP3R结合时 Ca^{2+} 通道活化、开放, 使 Ca^{2+} 从内质网释放到胞质内, 细胞内 Ca^{2+} 增加导致胰蛋白酶原激活^[19]。酗酒是AP的重要诱因, 研究发现, 乙醇可以诱导腺泡细胞内质网 Ca^{2+} 释放并激活胰蛋白酶原, 而2、3型IP3R-KO后乙醇诱导的AP小鼠腺泡细胞中 Ca^{2+} 释放和胰蛋白酶原激活显著降低^[20]。

1.5 Ca^{2+} 过载通过CypD介导线粒体功能障碍

Ca^{2+} 过载或 Ca^{2+} 过载非依赖性途径导致线粒体

功能障碍, 涉及ATP合酶活性降低。这两种途径均由CypD介导, 并导致线粒体去极化和碎片化, 引起自噬受损、ER应激, 并使腺泡细胞脂质代谢失调, CypD-KO小鼠使线粒体功能正常化, 可缓解ER应激并增强胰腺炎的自噬通量^[21-22]。

2 氧化应激相关基因敲除对AP的影响

氧化应激是影响炎症信号传递, 介导AP损伤的关键因素之一。当体内的细胞受到应激源的刺激时, 如 Ca^{2+} 超载、乙醇、氮氧化物等, 导致体内的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)自由基积累, 并且体内的抗氧化物会对积累的ROS进行清除^[23]。一旦应激源刺激产生的ROS过多, 则会超出抗氧化的清除能力, 导致胰腺的氧化系统与抗氧化系统失衡, ROS产生增加, 促使胰蛋白酶过早激活并释放, 激活NF- κ B, 引起炎症前介质转录, 使白细胞募集到胰腺。当白细胞, 如嗜酸性粒细胞被吸引到炎症部位, 黏附在血管内皮细胞上, 并渗透到胰腺组织^[24], 白细胞通过释放各种细胞因子和趋化因子(TNF- α 、IL-6和IL-1 β)来增加胰腺的炎性级联反应, 引起胰腺的自身消化、细胞坏死, 加重胰腺病理损伤导致AP的发生^[25]。核因子红系-2相关因子2(nuclear factor red-2

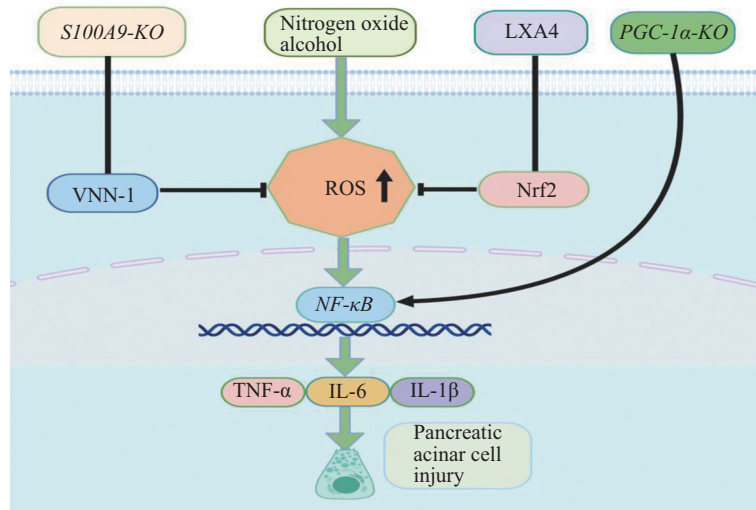


图2 氧化应激及相关敲除基因对AP影响的机制图

Fig.2 Mechanism of oxidative stress and related knockout genes on AP

correlation factor, *Nrf2*)、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ 共激活因子1 α (peroxisome proliferator activating receptor γ coactivator 1 α , *PGC-1 α*)、S100钙结合蛋白A9(S100 calcium-binding protein A9, *S100A9*)是氧化应激密切相关基因,研究者可利用基因敲除技术,探索相关基因敲除对AP的影响(图2)。

2.1 *Nrf2*发挥抗氧化作用

*Nrf2*属于亮氨酸拉链家族,是控制抗氧化剂表达的转录因子,血红素氧合酶1(heme oxygenase 1, *HO-1*)基因被作为*Nrf2*靶基因,在抗氧化防御机制中起重要作用^[26]。研究发现,脂质蛋白A4(lipid protein A4, *LXA4*)可促进细胞中*Nrf2*、*HO-1*表达,阻断ROS的产生,改善AP引起的急性肺损伤(acute lung injury, ALI),*Nrf2-KO*小鼠消除了*LXA4*对炎症因子水平降低的影响及对ROS生成的抑制作用,加重AP-ALI^[27]。XIONG等^[28]研究也证实,枸杞多糖(lycium barbarum polysaccharide, LBP)通过上调*Nrf2*来增加抗氧化酶水平,减少促炎细胞因子和ROS的产生,降低胰腺炎症和组织损伤,而*Nrf2-KO*小鼠发生胰腺水肿、炎症,这降低了LBP对AP的保护作用。CHEN等^[29]研究表明,丹参酮IIA(Tanshinone IIA, TSA)使胰腺组织中*Nrf2*高表达,降低ROS释放,保护线粒体结构,*Nrf2-KO*小鼠血清淀粉酶和脂肪酶以及氧化应激产物MDA和GSH的水平升高,TSA对胰腺组织保护作用被消除。综上所述,*LXA4*、LBP、TSA可能是治疗AP具有良好应用前景的药物。

2.2 *S100A9*调节炎症因子水平

*S100A9*是S100蛋白家族的主要成员,其调节促炎介质的产生,在炎症和免疫反应的发展中起重要作用^[30]。XIANG等^[31]研究发现,*S100A9*的过表达可通过调节NLRP3水平显著增加细胞损伤、炎症反应,引起胰腺炎发生,*S100A9-KO*小鼠通过抑制VNN-1/ROS信号通路来降低NLRP3激活,降低细胞凋亡和炎症因子,从而减少胰腺损伤。

2.3 *PGC-1 α* 调控线粒体抗氧化基因的表达

PGC-1 α 是一种转录共激活剂,是线粒体生物发生、氧化磷酸化和线粒体抗氧化防御的主要调节剂,*PGC-1 α* 可通过调节线粒体抗氧化基因的表达,防止氧化损伤和线粒体功能障碍,*PGC-1 α* 失调会改变细胞中的氧化还原稳态并加剧炎症反应^[32]。研究发现,*PGC-1 α -KO*小鼠肝脏中p65/p-STAT3复合物介导NOS2表达量增加,导致蛋白质能量电荷降低,并下调抗氧化基因的表达,促进AP小鼠肝脏中的氧化应激,导致线粒体功能障碍^[33]。PEREZ等^[34]也证实,*PGC-1 α -KO*小鼠显著增强了胰腺组织中IL-6、NF- κ B的表达水平,增强了磷酸化-p65的核易位作用,导致炎症反应,加重AP。

3 自噬受损相关基因敲除对AP的影响

自噬受损对AP的发生发展同样至关重要,溶酶体功能障碍导致自噬过程受损,组织蛋白水解酶(tissue protein hydrolase, Cat)和溶酶体相关膜蛋白(lysosome associated membrane proteins, LAMPs)对

溶酶体功能有重要影响, LAMP可调节溶酶体与自噬体的融合, 驱动溶酶体发挥自噬功能^[35], 而组织蛋白水解酶B(tissue proteolytic enzyme B, CatB)和组织蛋白水解酶L(tissue proteolytic enzyme L, CatL)是溶酶体中最主要的酸性水解酶, 可降解特定底物, 在降解溶酶体中的蛋白质方面发挥重要作用^[36]。在生理条件下, 过早激活的胰蛋白酶会被CatL降解, 但在线粒体损伤、氧化应激时, 溶酶体功能障碍, 一方面引起CatB和CatL的不平衡, CatL活性降低不足以降解胰蛋白酶, 导致自噬内废弃物累积, 引发AP^[37]; 另一方面引起溶酶体相关膜蛋白1(lysosome associated membrane protein 1, LAMP-1)和溶酶体相关膜蛋白2(lysosome associated membrane protein 2, LAMP-2)的水平降低, 造成溶酶体与自噬体融合受阻, 导致自噬通量受损, 腺泡细胞空泡化、腺泡内胰蛋白酶积累、细胞死亡^[38]。CatL、CatB、Atg5、Atg7、LAMP-2、Rab7对于维持自噬正常功能发挥重要作用, 自噬相关基因敲除可导致自噬受损, 对AP产生重要的影响(图3)。

3.1 Atg5、Atg7参与自噬前体的形成

Atg5和Atg7是细胞自噬相关基因, 其介导两种泛素样偶联系统, Atg7、Atg5-Atg12分别与E1、E3

样酶偶联, 介导磷脂酰乙醇胺偶联到溶酶体标志物微管相关轻链蛋白(lysosome marker microtubule-associated light chain protein, LC3), 以便将LC3I转化为LC3II, 诱导细胞自噬体分离膜的伸长和闭合并包围受损的老化细胞器和部分细胞质以形成囊泡样结构, 从而参与自噬过程。Atg5或Atg7或溶酶体功能编码基因的破坏, 可导致胰腺自噬受损, 致使腺泡细胞死亡和炎症^[39]。ZHOU等^[40]研究发现, Atg7-KO小鼠LC3-II水平显著降低, 自噬有关的泛素结合蛋白(STQM1/p62)堆积, 自噬过程受损, 降低自噬活性; 且Caspase-3、8、9, Bax表达水平升高, 增加腺泡细胞凋亡和坏死。研究证实, Atg5-KO可导致自噬受损引发胰腺炎的发展, 且伴有纤维化、巨噬细胞型炎症、细胞凋亡和胰腺萎缩等症状^[41]。综上所述, 腺泡细胞内的自噬对维持胰腺正常功能起着关键作用, 自噬受损可能导致胰腺病变。

3.2 CatL、CatB维持自噬发挥溶解功能

自噬体与溶酶体融合以激活自噬溶酶体释放蛋白水解酶以溶解废弃的内容物, 维持自噬发挥正常功能, 但胰蛋白酶原的激活过程中CatL和CatB表现为相反的作用, 即CatL可降解胰蛋白酶原和胰蛋白酶、CatB可使胰蛋白酶原激活^[42]。研究证实,

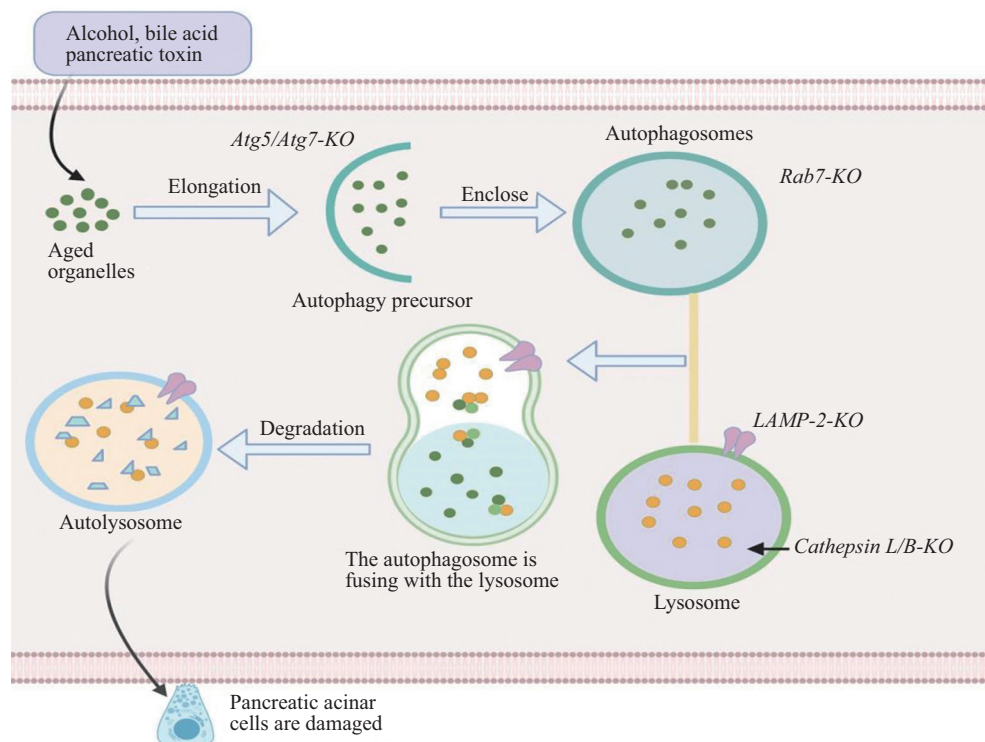


图3 自噬受损及相关敲除基因对AP影响的机制图

Fig.3 Mechanisms of autophagy impairment and related knockout genes on AP

*CatL-KO*小鼠体内自噬对胰蛋白酶原的降解水平下降,导致自噬过程受损,自噬受损后,*CatL*和*CatB*数量、活性下降,其中*CatL*下降更明显,因此两者比例失衡,造成*CatL*不能与*CatB*产生拮抗作用,导致胰腺炎中胰蛋白酶在腺泡内积累、自噬空泡数量增多,触发AP^[43]。HALANGK等^[44]研究发现,*CatB-KO*小鼠体内胰酶活性显著下降,坏死的腺泡细胞降低、胰腺组织坏死明显改善。综上,AP期间*CatL*与*CatB*的比例失调、自噬功能受损是胰蛋白酶原过早激活和腺泡细胞损伤的重要因素。

3.3 LAMP-2介导自溶酶体形成

LAMP-2是一种溶酶体膜蛋白,自噬体依赖LAMP-2与溶酶体融合,形成自噬-溶酶体复合物,发挥自噬功能,在维持胰腺腺泡细胞稳态方面起着关键作用^[45]。研究发现,*LAMP-2-KO*可抑制自噬-溶酶体复合物形成引起自噬细胞物质的降解受损,导致自噬液泡的大量积累,引起自噬过程受损^[46]。MAR-ENINOVA等^[47]也证实,*LAMP-2-KO*小鼠引起LC3-II和p62增加,自噬通量受损,造成腺泡细胞损伤,促进AP的进展。

3.4 Rab7参与自噬体到自溶酶体的过程

Rab蛋白属于Ras相关的GTP结合蛋白家族,在胰腺腺泡细胞的不同囊泡运输系统中起作用,包括自噬和内吞作用,在自噬的后期步骤中,自噬液泡形成后,液泡从自噬体成熟为自溶酶体,以便使用溶酶体酶降解被吞噬的材料,发挥自噬功能,*Rab7*在自噬的后期步骤至关重要,特别是在自噬液泡从自噬体到酶溶体成熟期间^[48]。研究发现,*Rab7-KO*小鼠表现为LC3和p62高表达,自噬通量在自噬性液泡从自噬体到自溶酶体的成熟步骤中受损,且阻断了从早期到晚期体内通量内吞作用,进而加重了AP的严重程度^[49]。

4 内质网应激相关基因敲除对AP的影响

内质网过度激活可能触发胰腺损伤。饮酒、Ca²⁺超载和氧化应激等刺激细胞,使ER腔内环境受到破坏,导致ER功能紊乱,引起未折叠、错误折叠蛋白大量堆积,ER应激产生,细胞启动未折叠蛋白反应(unfolded protein reaction, UPR)以清除未折叠或错误折叠蛋白,调节ER稳态^[50]。在腺泡细胞中ER应激的早期阶段,UPR被激活以恢复ER稳态并使细胞存活,UPR由三种ER跨膜蛋白[肌醇的酶

1 α (the enzyme 1 α of inositol, IRE1 α)、PRK样ER激酶(Prk-like ER kinase, PERK)和激活转录因子6(activate transcription factor 6, ATF6)]调节。当IRE1信号通路被激活时,IRE1切除未丝裂的X-box结合蛋白1(X-box binding protein 1, XBP-1) mRNA的26个核苷酸内含子以形成剪接的XBP-1 mRNA, XBP1编码的蛋白质被迅速降解,缓解ER应激^[51]。PERK可通过细胞质结构域的磷酸化来激活,促进真核翻译起始因子-2 α (eukaryotic translation initiation factor-2 α , eIF2 α)磷酸化,从而关闭mRNA翻译,降低ER上的蛋白质折叠负荷并防止错误折叠蛋白质的积累,防止因子C/EBP同源蛋白(factor C/EBP homologous protein, CHOP)诱导的细胞凋亡^[52]。ATF6被位点1(site 1, S1P)和S2P蛋白酶切割, N-端转录激活结构域被释放并作为转录因子转移到细胞核,以促进ER分子伴侣XBP1和CHOP的表达,可增加ER的蛋白质折叠能力^[53]。当ER紊乱超过UPR的调节能力时,ER应激延长导致炎症和细胞死亡,UPR通过IRE1 α 、PERK、ATF6信号通路激活NF- κ B炎症途径,导致腺泡细胞炎症和细胞坏死,最终导致AP恶化^[54]。激活转录因子6(activate transcription factor 6, ATF6)、乳脂球EGF因子8(butterfat bulb EGF factor 8, MFG-E8)、AT-1、X盒结合蛋白1(X box binding protein 1, XBP1)是介导内质网应激的相关基因,利用基因敲除技术,可阐明相关基因对AP的影响(图4)。

4.1 ATF6协调未折叠的蛋白质

ATF6是ER膜上的一种跨膜型糖蛋白,不仅具有UPR传感器的作用,而且还具有转录因子的作用。当错误折叠的蛋白质在ER中积累时,ATF6协调未折叠的蛋白质反应,帮助细胞适应ER应激^[55],虽然ATF6的核心功能是恢复体内平衡,但它也可诱导细胞凋亡。WANG等^[56]研究发现,ATF6通过p53-AIFM2途径调节腺泡细胞凋亡,ER应激和多脏器损伤,ATF6-KO、p53-KO小鼠下调AIFM2表达,导致细胞凋亡和炎症减少以及腺泡细胞损伤减轻。ZHOU等^[57]研究也证实,P53已被确定为ER应激的重要调节剂,胰蛋白酶原过度活化可诱导ER应激,P53被ER应激途径激活,诱导腺泡细胞凋亡促进AP的进展,p53-KO小鼠表现胰蛋白酶活性被抑制、凋亡细胞减少,从而改善AP。

4.2 MFG-E8调节应激

MFG-E8是一种亲脂性糖蛋白,含有RGD基序

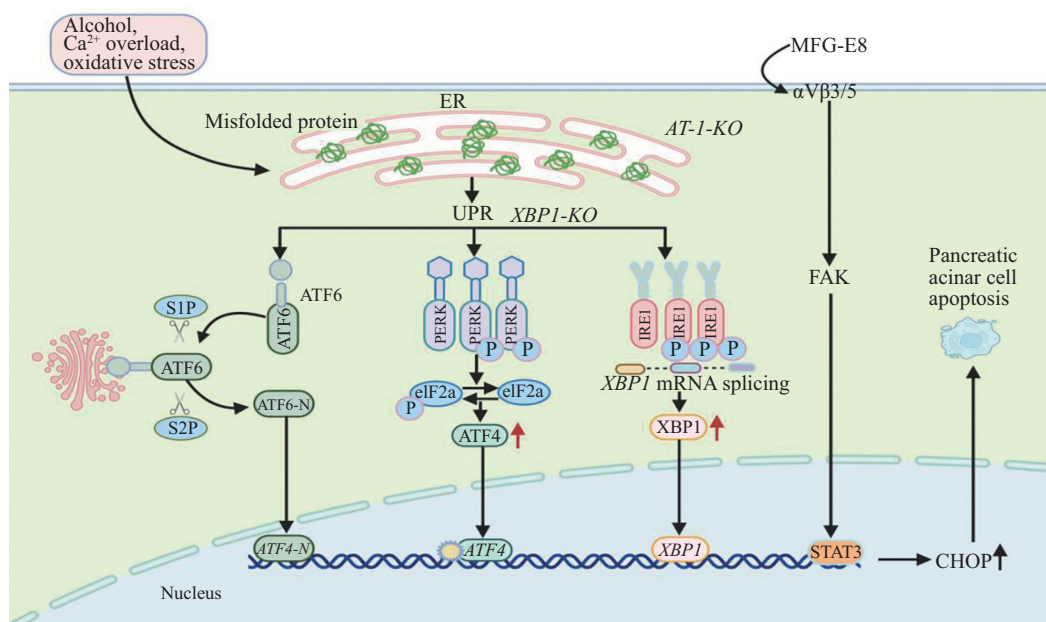


图4 内质网应激及相关敲除基因对AP影响的机制图

Fig.4 Mechanism of ER stress and related knockout genes on AP

并与整合素相互作用, $\alpha V\beta 3/5$ 整合素充当MFG-E8受体, 整合素信号转导的主要介质是局灶性黏附激酶(FAK), 而STAT3的配体依赖性整合素-FAK激活对于维持细胞稳态非常重要^[58]。研究发现, MFG-E8对ER应激的影响是通过激活整合素 $\alpha V\beta 3/5$ -FAK-STAT3信号通路来缓解AP期间腺泡细胞损伤的, 发现MFG-E8-KO小鼠中腺泡细胞的ER应激增加和胰腺损伤程度加重^[59]。REN等^[60]也证实, MFG-E8-KO小鼠表现出促炎因子TNF- α 和IL-6水平增强, 加重胰腺纤维化, MFG-E8治疗后减轻ER应激、氧化应激, 从而改善AP。

4.3 AT-1维持ER蛋白平衡

AT-1是ER膜乙酰辅酶A转运蛋白, AT-1调节ER传递蛋白的乙酰化状态, 包括膜蛋白BACE1、低密度脂蛋白受体和淀粉样蛋白前体蛋白, 它们的乙酰化状态调节细胞的新陈代谢, 对维持ER蛋白平衡和细胞正常生理功能至关重要^[61]。COOLEY等^[62]研究发现, AT-1通过维持内质网蛋白平衡调控胰腺腺泡细胞稳态, 胰腺腺泡细胞中AT-1-KO小鼠激活PERK、XBP1通路, 诱导ER应激, 导致持续的UPR激活, 造成细胞内胰蛋白酶积聚、炎症和纤维化, 引起胰腺损伤。

4.4 XBP1调控ER应激

XBP1是一种UPR调节剂, 对于维持胰腺腺泡细

胞的ER功能至关重要。乙醇可引起ER应激, 从而激活UPR并增加XBP1的水平和活性, IRE1/XBP1途径的激活作为UPR适应性反应, 恢复ER的折叠能力并促进错误折叠蛋白的降解, 从而恢复细胞稳态^[63]。LUGEA等^[64]研究发现, XBP1-KO大鼠导致UPR缺陷, 增强胰腺腺泡细胞的ER应激, 减少ER功能调节因子的表达, 导致ER功能障碍、腺泡细胞坏死。

5 结论

急性胰腺炎发病机制复杂, 目前尚未被完全阐明, 且近年来对AP的治疗仍是抗感染、手术等疗法以维持病情的稳定, 尚未有针对AP的靶向治疗措施, 所以迫切需要寻找针对AP的特异性药物治疗。随着基因敲除技术的成熟, 从Ca²⁺超载、氧化应激、自噬受损、内质网应激等方面揭示AP的发病机理, 为开展特异性临床药物奠定了理论基础, 因此基因敲除技术可作为AP发生机制及抗AP药物开发的有效研究工具, 深入研究AP相关基因的作用机制, 推动其临床应用是未来研究的方向。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] SCHIEMER M, TREIBER M, HEEG S. Acute pancreatitis [J]. Dtsch Med Wochenschr, 2021, 146(4): 229-6.
- [2] GOODMAN R R, JONG M K, DAVIES J E. Concise review: the challenges and opportunities of employing mesenchymal

- stromal cells in the treatment of acute pancreatitis [J]. *Biotechnol Adv*, 2020, 42: 107338.
- [3] PEDERSEN S B, LANGSTED A, NORDESTGAARD B G. Nonfasting mild-to-moderate hypertriglyceridemia and risk of acute pancreatitis [J]. *JAMA Intern Med*, 2016, 176(12): 1834-2.
- [4] ZHENG Z, DING Y X, QU Y X, et al. A narrative review of acute pancreatitis and its diagnosis, pathogenetic mechanism, and management [J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2021, 9(1): 69.
- [5] LI Q, QIN Z, WANG Q, et al. Applications of genome editing technology in animal disease modeling and gene therapy [J]. *Comput Struct Biotechnol J*, 2019, 17: 689-8.
- [6] YOSHIMI K, MASHIMO T. Application of genome editing technologies in rats for human disease models [J]. *J Hum Genet*, 2018, 63(2): 115-3.
- [7] BHATIA V, RASTELLINI C, HAN S, et al. Acinar cell-specific knockout of the PTHrP gene decreases the proinflammatory and profibrotic responses in pancreatitis [J]. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol*, 2014, 307(5): G533-9.
- [8] LUR G, SHERWOOD M W, EBISUI E, et al. InsP₃ receptors and Orai channels in pancreatic acinar cells: co-localization and its consequences [J]. *Biochem J*, 2011, 436(2): 231-9.
- [9] MALÉTH J, HEGYI P. Ca²⁺ toxicity and mitochondrial damage in acute pancreatitis: translational overview [J]. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*, 2016, 371(1700): 20150425.
- [10] PENG S, GERASIMENKO J V, TSUGORKA T, et al. Calcium and adenosine triphosphate control of cellular pathology: asparaginase-induced pancreatitis elicited via protease-activated receptor [J]. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci*, 2016, 371(1700): 20150423.
- [11] FANG H, HONG Z, ZHANG J, et al. Effects of ghrelin on the intracellular calcium concentration in rat aorta vascular smooth muscle cells [J]. *Cell Physiol Biochem*, 2012, 30(5): 1299-309.
- [12] HOFMANN F, FLOCKERZI V, KAHL S, et al. L-type CaV1.2 calcium channels: from *in vitro* findings to *in vivo* function [J]. *Physiol Rev*, 2014, 94(1): 303-6.
- [13] ZHOU J, QIN M, WANG H, et al. Cav 1.2 and Cav 2.2 expression is regulated by different endogenous ghrelin levels in pancreatic acinar cells during acute pancreatitis [J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2018, 41(5): 2909-6.
- [14] LIOU J, KIM M L, HEO W D, et al. STIM is a Ca²⁺ sensor essential for Ca²⁺-store-depletion-triggered Ca²⁺ influx [J]. *Curr Biol*, 2005, 15(13): 1235-41.
- [15] KIM M S, HONG J H, LI Q, et al. Deletion of TRPC3 in mice reduces store-operated Ca²⁺ influx and the severity of acute pancreatitis [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2009, 137(4): 1509-17.
- [16] BOCZEK T, ZYLINSKA L. Receptor-dependent and independent regulation of voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channels and Ca²⁺ permeable channels by endocannabinoids in the brain [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(15): 8168.
- [17] XIA K K, SHEN J X, HUANG Z B, et al. Heterogeneity of cannabinoid ligand-induced modulations in intracellular Ca²⁺ signals of mouse pancreatic acinar cells *in vitro* [J]. *Acta Pharmacol Sin*, 2019, 40(3): 410-7.
- [18] HUANG Z, WANG H, WANG J, et al. Cannabinoid receptor subtype 2 (CB2R) agonist, GW405833 reduces agonist-induced Ca²⁺ oscillations in mouse pancreatic acinar cells [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2016, 6: 29757.
- [19] BUSTOS G, AHUMADA-CASTRO U, SILVA-PAVEZ E, et al. The ER-mitochondria Ca²⁺ signaling in cancer progression: Fueling the monster [J]. *Int Rev Cell Mol Biol*, 2021, 363: 49-51.
- [20] GERASIMENKO J V, LUR G, FERDEK P, et al. Calmodulin protects against alcohol-induced pancreatic trypsinogen activation elicited via Ca²⁺ release through IP₃ receptors [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2011, 108(14): 5873-8.
- [21] MUKHERJEE R, MARENINOVA O A, ODINOKOVA I V, et al. Mechanism of mitochondrial permeability transition pore induction and damage in the pancreas: inhibition prevents acute pancreatitis by protecting production of ATP [J]. *Gut*, 2016, 65(8): 1333-6.
- [22] BICZO G, VEGH E T, SHALBUEVA N, et al. Mitochondrial dysfunction, through impaired autophagy, leads to endoplasmic reticulum stress, deregulated lipid metabolism, and pancreatitis in animal models [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2018, 154(3): 689-93.
- [23] ARMSTRONG J A, CASH N, SOARES P M, et al. Oxidative stress in acute pancreatitis: lost in translation [J]? *Free Radic Res*, 2013, 47(11): 917-23.
- [24] MULLER W A. Getting leukocytes to the site of inflammation [J]. *Vet Pathol*, 2013, 50(1): 7-12.
- [25] BUKOWCZAN J, WARZECHA Z, CERANOWICZ P, et al. Therapeutic effect of ghrelin in the course of ischemia reperfusion-induced acute pancreatitis [J]. *Curr Pharm Des*, 2015, 21(17): 2284-90.
- [26] SUN J, FU J, ZHONG Y, et al. NRF2 mitigates acute alcohol-induced hepatic and pancreatic injury in mice [J]. *Food Chem Toxicol*, 2018, 121: 495-503.
- [27] YE W, ZHENG C, YU D, et al. Lipoxin A4 ameliorates acute pancreatitis-associated acute lung injury through the antioxidative and anti-inflammatory effects of the Nrf2 pathway [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2019, 2019: 2197017.
- [28] XIONG G F, LI D W, ZHENG M B, et al. The effects of lycium barbarum polysaccharide (LBP) in a mouse model of cerulein-induced acute pancreatitis [J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2019, 25: 3880-6.
- [29] CHEN W, YUAN C, LU Y, et al. Tanshinone IIA protects against acute pancreatitis in mice by inhibiting oxidative stress via the Nrf2/ROS pathway [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2020, 2020: 5390482.
- [30] WANG S, SONG R, WANG Z, et al. S100A8/A9 in inflammation [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2018, 9: 1298.
- [31] XIANG H, GUO F, TAO X, et al. Pancreatic ductal deletion of S100A9 alleviates acute pancreatitis by targeting VNN1-mediated ROS release to inhibit NLRP3 activation [J]. *Theranostics*, 2021, 11(9): 4467-72.
- [32] RIUS-PÉREZ S, TORRES-CUEVAS I, MILLÁN I, et al. PGC-1 α , inflammation, and oxidative stress: an integrative view in metabolism [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2020, 2020: 1452696.
- [33] RIUS-PÉREZ S, TORRES-CUEVAS I, MONSALVE M, et al. Impairment of PGC-1 α up-regulation enhances nitrosative stress in the liver during acute pancreatitis in obese mice [J]. *Antioxidants*, 2020, 9(9): 887.
- [34] PÉREZ S, RIUS-PÉREZ S, FINAMOR I, et al. Obesity causes PGC-1 α deficiency in the pancreas leading to marked IL-6 up-regulation via NF- κ B in acute pancreatitis [J]. *J Pathol*, 2019, 247(1): 48-9.
- [35] ESKELINEN E L. Roles of LAMP-1 and LAMP-2 in lysosome

- biogenesis and autophagy [J]. *Mol Aspects Med*, 2006, 27(5/6): 495-502.
- [36] GUKOVSKY I, GUKOVSKAYA A S. Impaired autophagy underlies key pathological responses of acute pancreatitis [J]. *Autophagy*, 2010, 6(3): 428-39.
- [37] MARENINOVA O A, HERMANN K, FRENCH S W, et al. Impaired autophagic flux mediates acinar cell vacuole formation and trypsinogen activation in rodent models of acute pancreatitis [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2009, 119(11): 3340-5.
- [38] ESKELINEN E L, ILLERT A L, TANAKA Y, et al. Role of LAMP-2 in lysosome biogenesis and autophagy [J]. *Mol Biol Cell*, 2002, 13(9): 3355-8.
- [39] FENG H, WANG N, ZHANG N, et al. Alternative autophagy: mechanisms and roles in different diseases [J]. *Cell Commun Signal*, 2022, 20(1): 43.
- [40] ZHOU X, XIE L, XIA L, et al. RIP3 attenuates the pancreatic damage induced by deletion of ATG7 [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2017, 8(7): e2918.
- [41] GUKOVSKY I, GUKOVSKAYA A S. Impaired autophagy triggers chronic pancreatitis: lessons from pancreas-specific atg5 knockout mice [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2015, 148(3): 501-5.
- [42] BAKOYIANNIS A, DELIS S, DERVENIS C. Pathophysiology of acute and infected pancreatitis [J]. *Infect Disord Drug Targets*, 2010, 10(1): 2-4.
- [43] DENNEMÄRKER J, LOHMÜLLER T, MÜLLER S, et al. Impaired turnover of autophagolysosomes in cathepsin L deficiency [J]. *Biol Chem*, 2010, 391(8): 913-22.
- [44] HALANGK W, LERCH M M, BRANDT-NEDELEV B, et al. Role of cathepsin B in intracellular trypsinogen activation and the onset of acute pancreatitis [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2000, 106(6): 773-81.
- [45] CENACCHI G, PAPA V, PEGORARO V, et al. Review: danon disease: review of natural history and recent advances [J]. *Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol*, 2020, 46(4): 303-12.
- [46] GONZÁLEZ-POLO R A, BOYA P, PAULEAU A L, et al. The apoptosis autophagy paradox: autophagic vacuolization before apoptotic death [J]. *J Cell Sci*, 2005, 118(Pt 14): 3091-2.
- [47] MARENINOVA O A, SENDLER M, MALLA S R, et al. Lysosome associated membrane proteins maintain pancreatic acinar cell homeostasis: LAMP-2 deficient mice develop pancreatitis [J]. *Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2015, 1(6): 678-84.
- [48] JÄGER S, BUCCI C, TANIDA I, et al. Role for Rab7 in maturation of late autophagic vacuoles [J]. *J Cell Sci*, 2004, 117(Pt20): 4837-48.
- [49] TAKAHASHI K, MASHIMA H, MIURA K, et al. Disruption of small GTPase Rab7 exacerbates the severity of acute pancreatitis in experimental mouse models [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2017, 7(1): 2817.
- [50] BARRERA K, STANEK A, OKOCHI K, et al. Acinar cell injury induced by inadequate unfolded protein response in acute pancreatitis [J]. *World J Gastrointest Pathophysiol*, 2018, 9(2): 37-46.
- [51] RON D, WALTER P. Signal integration in the endoplasmic reticulum unfolded protein response [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2007, 8(7): 519-29.
- [52] AOI K, NISHIO A, OKAZAKI T, et al. Inhibition of the dephosphorylation of eukaryotic initiation factor 2 α ameliorates murine experimental pancreatitis [J]. *Pancreatology*, 2019, 19(4): 548-56.
- [53] GHOSH R, WANG L, WANG E S, et al. Allosteric inhibition of the IRE1 α RNase preserves cell viability and function during endoplasmic reticulum stress [J]. *Cell*, 2014, 158(3): 534-8.
- [54] KAPUY O, MÁRTON M, BÁNHEGYI G, et al. Multiple system-level feedback loops control life-and-death decisions in endoplasmic reticulum stress [J]. *FEBS Lett*, 2020, 594(6): 1112-23.
- [55] WANG M, KAUFMAN R J. Protein misfolding in the endoplasmic reticulum as a conduit to human disease [J]. *Nature*, 2016, 529(7586): 326-35.
- [56] TAN J H, CAO R C, ZHOU L, et al. ATF6 aggravates acinar cell apoptosis and injury by regulating p53/AIFM2 transcription in severe acute pancreatitis [J]. *Theranostics*, 2020, 10(18): 8298-304.
- [57] ZHOU L, TAN J H, ZHOU W Y, et al. P53 activated by ER stress aggravates caerulein-induced acute pancreatitis progression by inducing acinar cell apoptosis [J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2020, 65(11): 3211-22.
- [58] VISAVADIYA N P, KEASEY M P, RAZSKAZOVSKIY V, et al. Integrin-FAK signaling rapidly and potently promotes mitochondrial function through STAT3 [J]. *Cell Commun Signal*, 2016, 14(1): 32.
- [59] REN Y, LIU W, ZHANG J, et al. MFG-E8 maintains cellular homeostasis by suppressing endoplasmic reticulum stress in Pancreatic exocrine acinar cells [J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2022, 9: 803876.
- [60] REN Y, CUI Q, ZHANG J, et al. Milk fat globule-EGF factor 8 alleviates pancreatic fibrosis by inhibiting ER stress-induced chaperone-mediated autophagy in mice [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2021, 12: 707259.
- [61] JONAS M C, PEHAR M, PUGLIELLI L. AT-1 is the ER membrane acetyl-CoA transporter and is essential for cell viability [J]. *J Cell Sci*, 2010, 123(Pt 19): 3378-88.
- [62] COOLEY M M, THOMAS D D H, DEANS K, et al. Deficient endoplasmic reticulum acetyl-coa import in pancreatic acinar cells leads to chronic pancreatitis [J]. *Cell Mol Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2021, 11(3): 725-8.
- [63] SRIBURI R, JACKOWSKI S, MORI K, et al. XBP1: a link between the unfolded protein response, lipid biosynthesis, and biogenesis of the endoplasmic reticulum [J]. *J Cell Biol*, 2004, 167(1): 35-41.
- [64] LUGEA A, TISCHLER D, NGUYEN J, et al. Adaptive unfolded protein response attenuates alcohol-induced pancreatic damage [J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2011, 140(3): 987-97.